

Belgians Hurriedly Fortify Antwerp

Old Men and Young Work on Vast Fortifications to Oppose Germans.

GERMANS ADVANCING, CUT COMMUNICATION

Tirlemont Is the Scene of Bloody Fighting, According to Eyewitnesses.

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 21.—The Central News has received a dispatch from Paris saying that French forces defeated a detachment of German cavalry, coming from Leopoldshöhe and Hachenburg, in an engagement near Heide. The Germans retired in the direction of St. Louis, leaving 500 dead and wounded on the field.

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 21.—Belgians of all classes, army and civilians, old men and young, are working feverishly to complete fortifications and entrenchments around Antwerp before the forces of Germany reach the city to begin their attack. The fortifications extend for a wide area about the city. According to a dispatch to the London Times, they are among the most extensive ever erected in modern times. There is no disorder. The new capital is busy but quiet. Belgian, French and English flags, hanging from the windows of houses, give the city a festive appearance.

German Army Enters Brussels. A telegram from Ostend to the Daily Mail dated Thursday night, said the main body of the German army around Brussels camped for the night just outside of the city, which already had been formally occupied by a small advance guard.

Wires to Brussels Cut. Telegraphic communication between England and Brussels was entirely interrupted today and no dispatches were accepted for any place in the Belgian provinces of Limbourg, Liege, Namur, Luxembourg, Brabant or Antwerp, except for the city of Antwerp.

Bloody Battles Around Muelhausen. A dispatch to the Havas agency from Belgium by way of Paris, says: "The battles around Muelhausen have been particularly bloody for the Germans, who, knowing the French would spare as much as possible the Alsians and their property, hid themselves in houses protected by the Red Cross, whence they fired on the French."

"The French directed a violent rifle and artillery fire on their assailants, causing veritable carnage. Every German living in these houses was shot down. A battery of six guns with the caissons filled with ammunition, was captured from the Germans. They were taken Thursday to Belgium, where crowds of curious townspeople gathered to see them. Eighteen other guns captured Thursday are expected to reach Belgium Friday together with 600 prisoners."

Claims War Rules Violated. Telegraphing from Paris, Reuter's correspondent sends the following: "The French government is addressing a note to the powers signatory to the Hague convention of October, 1864, pointing out that the German military authorities have violated the articles of the convention in that on the 19th of August, this year, according to a communication from the general in command of the eastern forces, German troops dispatched a number of wounded by firing shots in their faces and the wounds of other injured people were deliberately made worse by being torn open."

The correspondent adds that the note will say further: "Also on that same date Bavarian foot soldiers in the Montigny and Montreux districts systematically fired villages through which they passed without the slightest provocation and the villages were forced to precede the German scouts on the march."

"On August 17 German troops burned villages, massacred their inhabitants and drove before them women and children to the battlefield."

Describes Tirlemont Battle. The fighting at Tirlemont and Louvain is described by the Ostend correspondent of the Express, who says he witnessed it from a church tower at Tirlemont first and later proceeded to Louvain. He says: "Until lunch time on Tuesday Tirlemont was quiet and normal. Suddenly, about 1 o'clock, came the sound of the first German gun. The artillery had opened fire."

"From the church tower it was possible to see distinctly the position of the German guns and the bursting of the shells."

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Truth About Pope's Death

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—On Wednesday afternoon, about half past two, the United Press association sent out a formal announcement of the death of Pope Pius X. The Associated Press sent out no such telegram at that hour, nor for several hours thereafter.

Claim was made that the United Press had secured an important news beat. This claim was challenged with the pope was still alive and that he actually died at 1:30 on the following morning. To this the United Press made answer that while the Vatican may have officially announced 1:30 a. m. August 20, as the time of death, it actually occurred much earlier and that such a practice was not unusual. It was said that when Leo XIII died, there was a long interval between the actual death and the official announcement. While this is true, it is equally true that at no time was the hour of death of pope Leo XIII (1878 a. m.) ever misstated officially or unofficially by the Vatican.

Further, it was said that the United Press correspondent at Rome in the case of pope Pius X, had sent two code messages, one reaching New York at 1:30 p. m. New York time, and the other at 1:30 a. m. New York time, and it was still maintained that these were accurate and that the pope's death actually occurred about that hour.

There have been some new and interesting developments. At 1 o'clock Thursday morning, Monsignor Bohanno, the papal legate to this country, received a dispatch from cardinal Merry del Val, the papal secretary of state, dated at Rome, 10:15 p. m. Wednesday, or which was 4:15 p. m. New York time, or one hour and 35 minutes after the official announcement of the pope's death, showing that the pope was still alive, as follows:

"Holy father dangerously ill since this morning. He may die at any moment."

It is well enough to permit the issue of veracity between the Vatican and the United Press to stand.

American Ambassador's Wire. Ambassador Page at Rome telegraphed the state department in Washington that the pope died about 1 o'clock Thursday morning.

The Agency Havas, of France, in its independent news from Rome, gave the hour of death as 1:30 a. m. Thursday.

The Reuter Telegram agency of London in another independent message, fixed the same hour.

The Central News agency, of London, in another message, gave the hour as 1:35 a. m.

Code Claim Disputed. As to the claim that the United Press message was sent in code, the following correspondence is illuminating:

Elgin, Ill., Aug. 21.—Ralph De Palma won the Elgin National road race today from a field of 23 entries over a 301 mile course in 4:05:10-18.

Gil Anderson was second, 4:05:45-2, and Ralph Mulford third, 4:08:16. De Palma's time averaged 72.6 miles per hour, lowering the record, which was 71.5.

The eight and a quarter mile elided course, hardened by a heavy rain, was like concrete and a record breaking contest was anticipated.

Wishart Leads in First Hour. Ted Teitzloff won the first brush for the Cobe trophy, beating Dearborn to Hornbuckle's corner and rounding the turn ahead of him. The two were the first of 20 to leave the starting tape at 11:01 the morning a crowd numbered at least 10,000 cheering the start.

As the cars lined up for the start, for the first time, Bill Carson, while Bill Carson was mounted in the car which Tom Orr was to have driven. Henning appeared at the wheel of the machine which was to have been manned by Luttrell.

At the end of the first 100 miles, the leaders were: First, Wishart, 1:15:28; second, De Palma, 1:15:40; third, Wilson, 1:15:58; fourth, Anderson, 1:22:50; fifth, Allen, 1:22:37. Mulford and Oldfield were following close in sixth and seventh positions. Wishart also led at 200 miles.

Four Withdraw. Grant withdrew in the fifth lap with a broken oil tank. Carson withdrew in the same lap because of engine trouble. Teitzloff had trouble and quit in the seventh lap. Because of illness, Carson stopped on the 17th lap.

(See List of Entries on Sport Page.)

ENVOYS AND FACTIONS AGREE

The general manager of the Associated Press sent to the officers of the only three cable companies over which a dispatch from Rome could be transmitted, a note as follows:

"My understanding is that during this war period, news messages cannot be sent between any part of Europe and the United States in code. Am I right? An answer will oblige."

To this was returned the following answers:

"Mr. Stone: Yes, for the reason that messages cannot get to the United States without passing through a belligerent's territory and the belligerents have prohibitions."

(Signed) George Clapperton, "Traffic manager, Commercial Cable Company."

"Dear Mr. Stone: Your understanding, unfortunately, is only too correct. There is no route between any part of Europe and this continent over which any kind of messages prepared in code can be sent."

(Signed) J. C. Willaver, "Manager Cable department, Western Union Telegraph company."

"Dear Mr. Stone: You are quite right. All codes outside of government messages are prohibited."

(Signed) E. C. Sweeney, "Manager French Cable company."

Another Death "Scoop." This business of announcing the death of a distinguished person before it actually occurs is not new with the United Press people. Queen Victoria died on January 25, 1901, at 6:30 p. m. London time (1:15 p. m. New York time). Before that hour, a dispatch from the United Press announcing the queen's death was printed. When the charge was made that this was a reckless guess or bold anticipation, since the message was sent before the queen had breathed her last, answer was made that a code word, "Bergerac," had been used and that it meant "death."

The claim was also set up that, while the official announcement fixed the time of the queen's death at 6:30 p. m., that it actually occurred at an earlier hour and that message to that effect was sent from Osborne house at 5:35 p. m. to the archbishop of Canterbury. An investigation resulted in an autograph letter from the archbishop to the general manager of the Associated Press assuring him that he had received no such message. So far as he knew or so far as anyone else knew, or believed, the hour of death officially given out—namely, 6:30 p. m.—was correct. Very soon this was shown to be the fact.

Another Great "Scoop." On September 18, 1911, also, after Mr. Stolypin, former Russian premier, had been shot and killed, and had lingered for some time, and was nearing his end, the United Press announced his death some time before it actually occurred.

Melville E. Stone, General Manager, The Associated Press.

NEW PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF WARRING REPUBLIC IS TO BE SELECTED AT ONCE.

FIGHTING REBELS TO BE DISBANDED

Peaceful Settlement Obviates Need of Invasion by U. S. Marines.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21.—The revolution in the Dominican republic is at an end, according to a message received late today at the Dominican legation. The American peace delegates and the factional leaders reached an agreement today for the selection of a provisional president, who has not yet been named, the message said.

American peace envoys were sent to the island in the hope of effecting a settlement of the several distinct rebellions which had become unbearable, it was felt. The sentiment of the United States was that the small republic was in a virtually a state of anarchy.

The selection of a new president will retire president Bordas to private life.

Factions to Disband Men. The sending of the peace commission, and its successful mission, obviates the need of American cruisers and marines which have been gathered at Guantanamo, Cuba, ready for a forcible entry to the republic for the restoration of order.

It is understood that all revolutionary factions will at once cease hostile operations and their forces will be disbanded.

WATCHFUL WAITING WINS, SAYS BRYAN

Washington, D. C., Aug. 21.—"The situation in Mexico City is very favorable, and you can quote me as saying 'watchful waiting wins,' said secretary Bryan today, his face wreathed in smiles. "The peaceful transfer of authority has taken place and we are hopeful for an era of peace, progress and prosperity."

Mr. Bryan said recognition of the Carranza government and withdrawal of the American forces at Veracruz had not yet been considered.

RESOLUTION OPPOSES ALTERATION IN ISLANDS

Washington, D. C., Aug. 21.—A resolution reaffirming adherence of the United States to the "open door" policy of China, and proclaiming that the government in view of the apparent extension of the war in Europe to the far east, could not view with indifference any alteration of the status quo of the islands of the Pacific, was introduced in the senate today by senator Gallinger. It was referred to the foreign relations committee.

Accompanying his resolution, senator Gallinger submitted a memorandum pointing out that in the waters lying between the Philippines and Hawaii and south and southeast of the latter islands owned by France, Germany and Great Britain. Also in that region the Guam and other islands owned by the United States, and the Samoa islands, in which France, Great Britain, Germany and the United States have interests. They are points out, are in "easy striking distance of the Philippines, to say nothing of Panama and San Francisco."

QUIMET MAKES POOR SHOWING IN CONTEST

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 21.—Francis Quimet, playing with Thompson, of Philadelphia, in the third round for the national open golf championship, took 38 strokes for the first nine holes, playing in about the same form as Thursday afternoon, when he took 76.

A large gallery watched the amateur defend his title of open champion, despite the early hour of his start.

Quimet finished the morning round in 75, six strokes worse than the first round in 69. This made his total for 24 holes 220.

EL PASO'S FIRST MAYOR



BEN S. DOWELL.
(See Article on Society Page.)

GERMAN ARMY IS HOLDING BRUSSELS

Ghent, Belgium, Aug. 21.—German Hussars and Uhlans arrived this morning (probably Thursday) on the shooting grounds at the gates of Brussels with the burghomaster went to parley with them.

In the afternoon German officers occupying an automobile crossed Grand place (the market place) going to the city hall, where they were met by Germanians went through various parts of the city.

The telegraph office and railway station were closed for the greater part of the day. Many of the inhabitants of Brussels are leaving for Ghent and Ostend.

The general opinion is that the Germans will only pass through the city or at the most make a very short stay there.

The only signs of animation in the place are caused by the arrival of passing the German troops have established themselves on the shooting ground. They are understood to have said that they had been out off from the rest of the army.

AMERICANS THANK SWISS PRESIDENT FOR KINDNESS

Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 21.—Americans here, on behalf of themselves and their countrymen elsewhere in Switzerland, have sent a message to Arthur Hoffman, the Swiss president, thanking him for the kindness shown them during these difficult times.

President Hoffman replied, thanking them and adding that the Swiss government would do all in its power for the safety and comfort of Americans and in facilitating their return home.

AMERICAN "PANHANDLE" FIND "LONDON IS 'EASY GRAF'"

London, Eng., Aug. 21.—American panhandlers here refuse to go back to the United States. The citizens' committee rounded up 500 of them and offered them free passage home. The men refused the offer, having found that London is such "easy graft" just now for anybody representing himself as a stranded American.

AVIATOR FALLS 1000 FEET, STILL LIVES

Minneapolis, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Albert Vileux of New York City, fell 1000 feet in a monoplane in the Hempstead aviation field today missing the loop, and escaped with his life.

AUSTRIAN ARMY IS HUNG

Three Corps of Austrians Reinforce Germans on the Left of Battle Zone.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE HAS 60 MILE FRONT

Antwerp Is Expected to Be Center of Battle, One of Greatest in History.

PARIS, France, Aug. 21.—A great battle in Belgium, between the left wing of the German advance and the allies who are in conflict with the invaders, is developing a front of nearly 60 miles, according to French official statements. This portion of the German army has been reinforced lately by three Austrian army corps. Antwerp is now the German goal.

An impenetrable curtain has been drawn over the operations in the center of the battle line, where the main French army is cooperating in the fighting.

Namur Ports Not Attacked. According to French official advice, it is the Germans' intention to pass their main army into France by the Brussels road. The Germans themselves are naturally silent, but there is no reason to doubt that they are quite as well aware of the difficulties of this route as are their opponents.

The Namur forts have not yet been attacked, or, rather, had not been at the time of the latest advice.

The Russian advance in east Prussia apparently stretches over a front of 60 miles between Stalluponen and Lyck, but the Russian invaders have not yet gained much German ground.

Little is heard of the Austrian operations at present, but it is known that Austrian contingents are moving along the Rhine to meet the French advance in Alsace.

French Capture 31 Guns. The Matin says the French have captured thus far 31 field guns, four flags and 19 automobiles.

Lieut. Col. Roussart, a retired military courier of excellent reputation, says the great battle has begun along the French frontier.

German forces are apparently massing in German territory for a solid movement against Antwerp, where a elaborate scheme of fortifications has been built up by the allied French and English armies, while the Belgians were retreating before the German advance on Brussels. This is indicated in official news made public here today. The Russian is expected to be one of the greatest in the world's history.

These advices state that an important contribution to German is being carried out in Belgium today.

Airmen Bombard Germans. A French official note says: "A French dirigible Thursday night threw a number of projectiles on two German cavalry camps in Belgium, causing considerable damage. The fire of the enemy, the air craft returned safely to the French lines."

No French territory is occupied by the enemy except a piece of enclosed land at Audun De Roman in the department of Meurthe and Moselle.

Reinforcements Called Strategy. A French official statement concerning the impending battle at Antwerp says:

"To comply with a pre-arranged plan the Belgian field army retreated on the entrenched capital of Antwerp after brilliant fighting. Despite the dictated by the strategic situation and delaying for a fortnight the German passage of the Meuse."

Net of Defences. "Antwerp has a double role. It is a formidable entrenched camp, fortified on most modern lines and is the base from which the Belgian army can threaten the German flank and operate effectively with the allies."

The Antwerp defences consist of three fortifications whose power of resistance can be heightened by flooding a large area around all the works. Antwerp is fully equipped with the most perfect appliances. To besiege the fortress the Germans would have to attach imposing forces and a large siege train. This they are not likely to do. If they do not, they will be obliged to cover themselves against the operations of the Belgian army, which is intact, thanks to the skillful retreat, and augmented by the 'inter-sep'arrison."

GERMANS LACK FREE PASSAGE. "It is to be added that the Liege forts are held out. Thus the Namur

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